



FAMILY AND HOME

Solutions

Comprehension

I.I Answer the following question in a sentence each:

1. Who studies in the sixth standard?

Ans :- Bembem studies in the sixth standard.

2. Who studies in the fourth standard?

Ans:- Naobi studies in the fourth standard.

3. Who is the youngest in the family?

Ans:- Naoba is the youngest in the family.

4. Who always tell stories to the children?

Ans: - The children's grandfather, Tomba and grandmother, Sana always tell stories to them.

5. Name the folk-tale told by the grandmother.

Ans:- The name of the folk-tale told by the grandmother is 'Kabui Keioiba'

6. What is the name of the deity the family prays to?

Ans:- 'Sanamahi' is the name of the deity the family prays to.



II. Answer the following questions in about 20- 25 words each.

1. What do Bembem's father and mother do?

Ans: - Bembem's father is an officer who works for the promotion of handloom and handicrafts in Manipur and her mother teaches in a high school.

2. What is a home?

Ans: - A home is the combination of a family and the house. This is where the family finds love, warmth, cosiness and security.

III. Answer the following questions in about 50- 60 words each :

1. Describe Bembem's family.

Ans: - Bembem's family is a happy family of seven members living in Uripok. Naobi is her younger sister and her brother Naoba is the youngest. Their father, Thoiba is an officer and mother, Mani is a teacher. Their grandparents, Tomba and Sana are affectionate and always tell stories to them. It is a lovely family and they are all deeply attached to their home.

2. Poverty is responsible for many people being left homeless.

Write on poverty and homelessness.

Ans: - There are many people in this world who cannot even afford a house to live in. They lead a miserable life. In fact, poverty is a curse on them. We all need to work together to help those people overcome poverty so that there is no more homeless people. Only then, we can make our world a better place to live in.



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Vocabulary:

2. I. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

wakes	studying	watching	remove	promote
disturb	affectionate	working	fond	comfortable

1. He is studying in the first standard.
2. We want to promote our sporting talents.
3. Parents are affectionate towards their children.
4. She is fond of dancing.
5. I feel comfortable in my cotton shirt.
6. My friend wakes up early in the morning.
7. He is watching a football match.
8. She is studying. So, don't disturb her.
9. He is working hard to achieve success.
10. We can remove poverty from society.

II. By adding – “ly” to certain words, we form new words.

Example:

Mother + ly = motherly

A sentence can be written using the new word:

Mother Teresa showed motherly affection ft the poor.

Now, Add ‘_ly’ to the following words and make sentences using the new words in the box:

brother	father	sister	friend	elder
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Ans:- i) brother + ly = brotherly.

He receives brotherly support from his friends.

ii) father + ly = fatherly.

His fatherly concern for that orphan touched her.

iii) sister + ly = sisterly.

That was a very interesting sisterly talk.

iv) friend + ly = friendly.

He is always friendly to everyone.

v) elder + ly = elderly.

We should take care of elderly people.

III. Find the odd words from the groups and encircle them :

1. mother father sister brother friend
2. teacher officer college lawyer doctor
3. television refrigerator kitchen radio telephone
4. courtyard street verandah bedroom bathroom
5. study play school watch sleep

IV. Find the words with wrong spelling and encircle them:

1. sailor singer visitor governor
2. magicean politician electrician historian
3. employer manufacturer sweaper caterer

Now, write the wrongly-spelt words correctly in the space provided:

a. all are correct b. magician c. sweeper

Pronunciation:

3. I. The word 'standard' has two syllables:

Stan – dard

Break up the following words into syllables as shown in the example above and read them aloud:

promotion	television	happiness
handloom	separate	remember
handicraft	society	exploitation

Ans:- i) pro – mo – tion.

ii) hand – loom.

iii) hand – i – craft.

iv) af – fec – tion – ate.

v) grand – mother.

vi) hap - pi – ness.

vii) re – mem – ber.

viii) ex – ploi – ta – tion.

ix) re – spon – si – ble.

x) free – ly.

xi) tel – e – vi – sion.

xii) sep – a – rate.

xiii) so – ci – e – ty.

xiv) lan – guage.



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Grammar

4. I. Now, identify the kinds of the following nouns from this lesson:

standard, brother, promotion, Mani, India, bird, family, kabui keioiba, happiness, people, poverty, love, world, tradition, combination, warmth, number, curse

Ans:-

Common Noun	Proper Noun	Collective Noun	Abstract Noun
Standard Brother Bird People World	Mani India Kabui keioiba	Family number	Promotion Happiness Poverty Love Tradition Combination Warmth curse

II. Write down five Proper Nouns and five Abstract Nouns from this lesson.

Ans:-

Proper Noun

1. Bembem
2. Manipur
3. Kabui Keioiba
4. Sanamahi
5. Thoiba

Abstract Noun

1. Love
2. Comfort
3. Happiness
4. Poverty
5. Warmth

III. One kind of noun is absent from this lesson. What is that?

Ans:- Material noun.

IV. For a sentence in the Present Continuous Tense, the verb takes the '–ing' form. Here is an example of the verb 'study':

study = ing = studying

He is studying in his room.

Write sentences in the Present Continuous Tense using the following verbs with '–ing' form.

Ans:-

1. promote + ing = promoting

He is promoting his upcoming movie.

2. teach + ing = teaching

She is teaching Maths.

3. tell + ing = telling

I am telling the truth.

4. keep + ing = keeping

She is keeping everything neat and clean.

5. walk + ing = walking

I am walking to my office.

6. live + ing = living.

He is living with his family.

7. watch + ing = watching

They are watching television.

8. build + ing = building

A bird is building its nest.

9. work + ing = working

She is working very hard.

10. put + ing = putting

She is putting the wastes into a bin.



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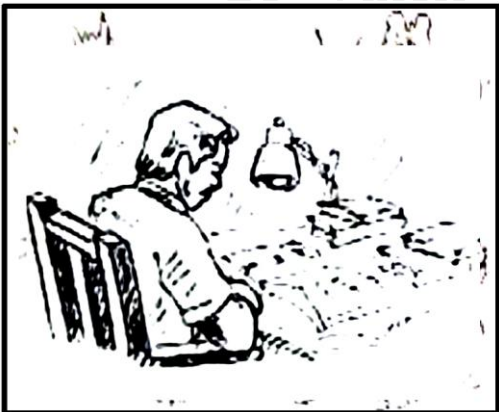
V. Look at the pictures closely and write of what the person is doing.
One has been done for you.

a.



She is cooking.

b.



He is reading.

c.



She is swimming.

d.



She is washing clothes.

VI. There are certain verbs that take both infinitives and Gerunds as objects.

Ans:- **Watch:** She likes to watch television. (infinitive)

She likes watching television. (gerund)

Fear: There is no need to fear them. (infinitive)

There is no need of fearing them. (gerund)

Propose: I went to propose her to join us. (infinitive)

I went for proposing her to join us. (gerund)

Love: We should learn to love the helpless children. (infinitive)

We should learn loving the helpless children. (gerund)

Learn: To learn English is not difficult. (infinitive)

Learning English is not difficult. (gerund)

Stop: He helped me to stop them. (infinitive)

He helped me in stopping them. (gerund)
